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ABSTRACT

Abstracts for 106 educational events in Burma that were reported in newspapers between January and April 1973, are presented in this collection. The items include medical conferences, primary education, secondary schools, technical and vocational education, students' activities, outstanding students, teaching of an English course, university education, editorials, and miscellaneous. A special section is devoted to extracts from education research papers and publications, with abstracts of (1) government policy and experiments on the teaching of English and (2) extracts from research papers and publications. (ND)

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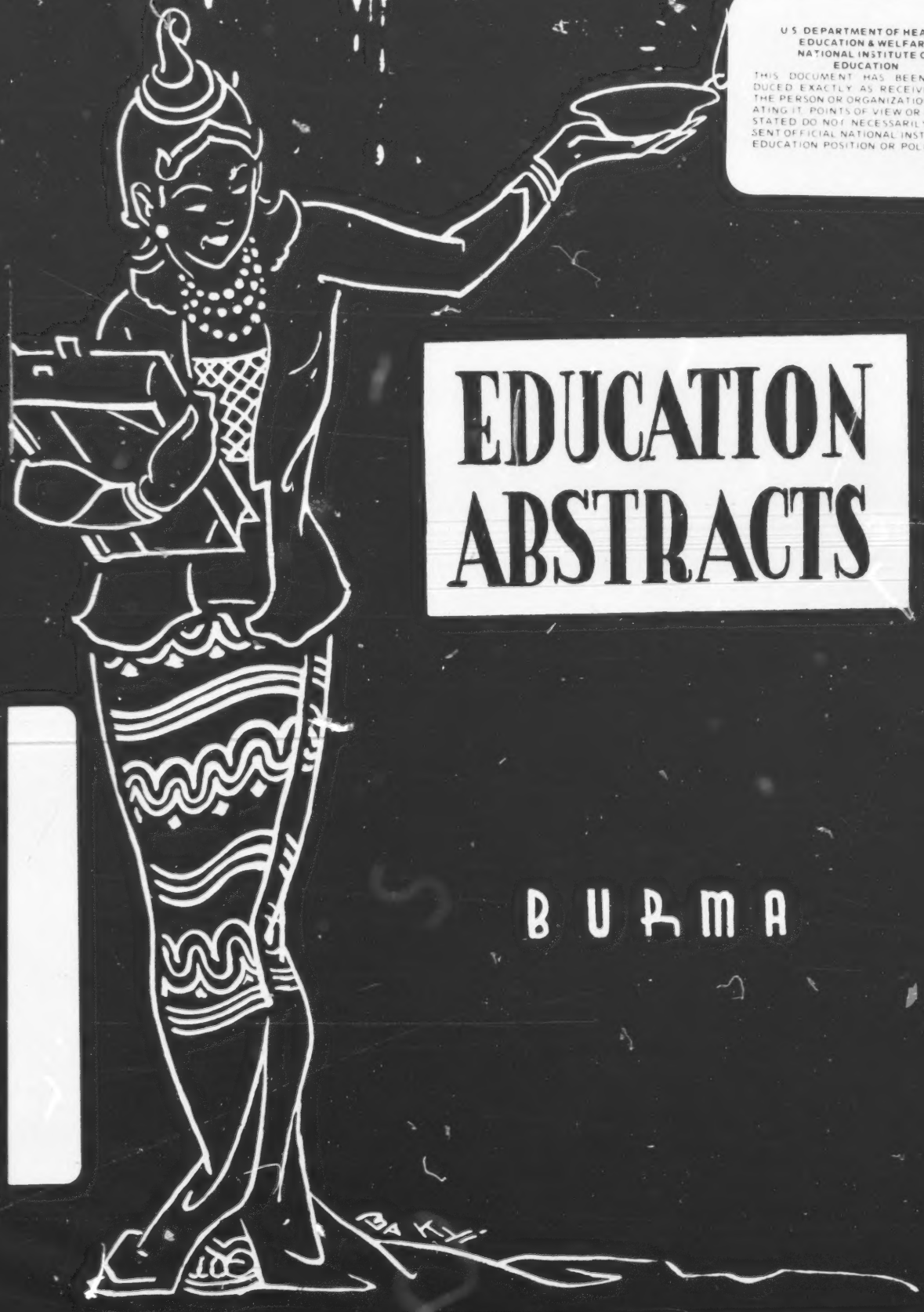

EDUCATION ABSTRACTS

BURMA

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EDUCATION ABSTRACTS, BURMA.

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Compiled by Dr. U Ba, Rangoon

For

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Washington D.C.

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EDUCATION ABSTRACTS, BURMA.

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January - April 1973

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EDUCATION ABSTRACTS. BURMA.

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MEDICAL CONFERENCES

1. Han, Dr. Hla. The 9th Health Conference. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(11)1. January 12, 1973. 1,125 words.

   The Minister for Education and Heakth ppened the 9th Health Congress and in his speech he mentioned the measures taken by the Revolutionary Council during the last decade and the health development programmes for the future. Priority had been given to prevention rather than cure in the field of health. Malaria, leprosy and venereal diseases were controlled, more hospitals are to be established, and health health centres in the States and Divisions; and more school health doctors had been appointed. A College of Basic Medical Science and a Dental College had been opened. A review of the various steps taken to improve medical facilities was made. The Ministter concluded by saying that encouragement would be given for the adbancement of medical research.

2. Han, Dr. Hla. Medical facilities rapidly expanding. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(11)1. January 12, 1973. 1,125 words.

   In his opening address to the 9th Health Conference the Minister gave details of the rapidly expanding facilities in Burma. Prior to 1961-62, only 100 to 150 doctors were trained a year. But in 1973 about 400 doctors and 143 dental surgeons were produced. In 1961-62 there were only 576 doctors in the Government's service, but the number had increased to 2,945 in 1971-72. The number of doctors in the whole country in 1962 was 1,041, and it now exceeded 4,000. It meant that there was one doctor to every 7,000 people in the country in 1972.

3. Expenditure on Public Health triples in 10 years. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(1)1. January 12, 1973. 1,200 words.

Dr. Aung Thein, Director of Health, complained that some officers attached to Health teams neglected their responsibilities, attaching more importance to their own interests. Expenditure in Public Health/ over/was K 141,241,000 in 1972 compared with K 54,765,000 in 1962. He made a wide ranging survey of various public health projects already carried out and also new programmes to be implemented . The following were some of the measures carried out: environmental sainitation, maternity and child health, ~~school~~ child health, school helath nutrition, malaria control, leprosy control, anti-tuberculosis, trachoma control, V D Control, goitre prevention, anti-filariasis and seasonal epidermic prevention measures.

4. Doctors must never get aliencated from people. --- Guardian 18(312)1. January 13, 1973. 350 words.

During the second day of the Health Seminar, degegates discussed various topics including the need for getting the active participation of the people and the class and mass organization in health work. It was stressed that health personnel must rely on organizational work in carrying out their duties and work in close cooperation with Party, Council Security Administration Committees (SAC). Doctors and nurses must try and win the trust, respect and esteem of the people. Health personnel must be examplary in conduct and discipline. They must be motivated by good will at work.

5. Overhaul of BMA constitution urged. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(15)1. January 16, 1973. 750 words.

At the 21st Burma Medical Conference U Aung Thein pointed out that time was ripe for revising the Burma Medical Association (BMA) rules so as to get a truly representative executive Committee. He enumerated the various tasks carried out by the BMA for the advancement of the profession, for promoting public health, medical knowledge, conducting training courses, organized lectures, held seminars and medical conferences. Also members were sent out on field trips to attend to the health of the people. Although the BMA took measures for the improvement of academic qualification of its members, ~~from the~~ the results were not satisfactory for members from the districts. He therefore stressed the need for the reorganising the branch Medical Associations.

6. Academic papers presented. --- Working Peoples' Daily. 10(16)1. January 17, 1973. 220 words.

~~6x~~ During the second day of the Medical Seminar, the following papers were read and discussed by the delegates. They were: Epidemiological and clinical aspects of diptheria in Rangoon; Chyluria, Bilateral neck swelling; Lead poisoning; Treatment of children's diseases, evaluation of treatment of abruptio placentae in the Central Women's Hospital - The Obstetrics influence on size and growth of foetus. Other subjects were: Feeding under one-year problems; Other delegates presented a symposium on community medicine.

7. Than, U Aung. A dental surgeon for 64,000 people. ---Working Peoples' Daily 10(107)1. April 22, 1973. 800 words.

At the meeting of the Burma Dental Conference, the Principal of the Dental College urged the members of the Burma Dental Association (BDA) to promote Dental medicine in the country. Owing to Government support dental medicine has developed further than other branches of medical science. However, at present, a dental surgeon has to look after 64,000 people. This ratio indicated a need for increasing the number of dental surgeons in the country as quickly as possible. Government's programme envisaged a dental surgeon at each township hospital, dental technicians at centrally situated towns and dental auxiliaries at schools. A survey of workers recently discovered 93 per cent of them to be suffering from dental diseases.

8. Health Minister calls for consolidation of past ten Years' gains. --- Guardian 18(711)1. 1 April 12, 1973. 3,500 words.

Speaking at the health workers' annual seminar, the Minister reviewed the work done and also laid down the task of consolidating the gains and to make health services more efficient. One of the aims was investment for production of strong socialist workers for construction of socialism in Burma. He recounted various improvements in medical services in the whole country, especially in the States of the Union. He then described the future programme to be carried out, such as disease prevention, treatment of diseases by opening more hospitals, establishment of more new courses in medicine and publication of a medical journal.

9. Medical Conference comes to successful conclusion. --- Guardian 18(316)1. January 18, 1973. 280 words.

The 21st Burma Medical Conference has come to a successful end with the third and last days' session. Some of the papers read on that day were: Practical aspect of tissue repair and transplantation; Nerve distribution in the palm with special reference to the Thenar Muscles; ~~Beg~~ Benign or malignant clinic-pathalogical problem. A study of recurrent progenic cholongitis and cholesocholithiasis in Rangoon. Acute renal failures in snake bites. Congenital heart diseases etc; The session was closed with an address by the Chairman who mentioned that the papers read were not from book-learning but on practical work in Burma.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

10. Rebels close down village schools. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(60)1. March 2, 1973. 150 words.

A band of about 50 Burma Communist Party (BCP) rebels entered Bwe village on 20 February and ordered the closing down of the State Primary School. They also summoned the two teachers, warned them out of the village and told them not to reopen the school. The BCP rebels have so far destroyed or forcibly ~~x~~ closed down 11 village primary schools in the township. (Names of villages are mentioned in the above account.)

11. Deputy Minister praises self-help in Maubin. --- Guardian 18(308)1. January 9, 1973. 280 words.

A pre-primary school extension, built on a self-help basis and costing over 15,000 kyats, was formally opened in Maubin in the presence of Social Welfare Deputy Minister. The Minister observed that there were about five million under-age-five children in the country and that the aim of opening pre-primary schools was to familiarise children with school at an early age and prepare them for the primary classes. By taking over responsibility of the children in the pre-primary classes working mothers would be able to put in more effort into their work in the service of the country. He praises the coordinated effort of all persons concerned. Former pre-primary school could accommodate only about 50 children. Now it could accept about 100 more pupils.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS

12. Course on English teaching. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(107)1. April 22, 1973. 200 words.

A course for high school English teachers (SAT) opened at the State Teachers' Training School. The lecturer told the teachers that the pedagogic method to be taught at the course was developed through years of research. They might not be perfect and improvements would be made wherever possible. The course covered the methodology of practical teaching, up-grading proficiency and testing. The course was attended by 314 high school teachers from Mandalay, Magwe and Pegu divisions.

13. School health Seminar. --- Working Peoples' Daily 20(21)1. January 22, 1973. 400 words.

The third school Health Education Seminary was held under the auspices of the Rangoon Health Division. The Director of Health U Aung Thein presided. In his address he underscored the importance of the children's health. He said that everything was being done to promote the health of the children. He reminded the school health officials not to be content with the success but to continue their good work until correct health habits were established among the school children. The seminar also heard various papers read on many aspects of school children's health.

14. Fourth batch graduates from Ywathitkyi Academy. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(77)1. March 20, 1973. 250 words.

A graduation ceremony was held at Ywathitkyi Academy. Kawthoolei State Security & Administrative Committee member Saw Ba Tun urged the graduates to work for all round development of the region to which they belong and to promote national unity. Special Division SAC member Thakin Aung Min presented certificates to the 96 men and 46 women graduates. Sagaing Division SAC chairman U Tin Maung presented gold medals to out-standing three students.

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15. Kyi, Daw Hnin Mya . The Academy for the development of National Group. -- Guardian 18(341)1. February 11,1973. 1,600 words.

This is the first part of an article on the above subject. The article described the origin and aim of establishing the above Academy. The Academy is essentially a training centre for primary school teachers drawn from four various nationalities of the country. The national policy propounded by General Ne Win first in 1963 to achieve national unity he stated aims for the Academy - (1) To foster union consciousness and to acquire necessary skills and knowledge; (2) to provide relevant training and knowledge to preserve national culture and traditions. This is the first part of a series of articles on the subject by a member of the Burma Educational Research Bureau.

TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

16. Education Minister opens technical high school in Moulmein --- Guardian 18(322)1. January 23, 1973. 600 words.

At the opening ceremony of the above school the Deputy Minister for Education Dr. Ny Nyi said that beyond basic education it was necessary to produce skilled workers. Only through technical development the value of products of Burma would be raised. Factories, mechanical equipment and raw materials could be imported but the nation must produce its own skilled technicians. Under the British Government there was only one Technical Institute at Insein; now there were four more institutes. He then formally declared the school opened. It cost over K 2,000,000.

17. Technical high schools taking in 1,400 more new students a year. --- Guardian 18(325)1. January 21, 1973. 200 words.

Over 1,400 new students are now admitted to technical high schools of the Education Ministry. The two-and-a half year course teaches subjects such as radio mechanics, electricity, motor-car mechanics, lathing, welding, building and plumbing. The courses are opened to make citizens of the Union who have passed the Basic Education Middle School examination and are not over 18 years of age. In admitting students, those with high marks in mathematics and general science are chosen. Sixty per cent of needy students are awarded stipend of K 50 per month.

18. Insein GIT graduation. --- Working Peoples' Daily 11(88)1. April 11, 1973. 200 words.

A graduation ceremony was held at the Insein Technical Institute (GTI) and 278 graduates were presented with certificates. The Technical Education Examination Board Chairman mentioned that 2,497 engineering students had been trained between 1954-1972 by the Institutes at Insein, Prome, Kalaw and Prome. But the number of trained technicians fell far short of the country's need. The students were urged to use their skill for the benefit of the country in any post and go to anywhere they were posted.

19. Country has more vocational schools. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(103)1. April 18, 1973. 200 words.

The Education Ministry is opening more vocational training schools from year to year and a total of 23 Technical Institutes, Technical High School, Agricultural High schools, a Trade School and Tailoring and Cookery School have been opened. The number of each type of school is:

Technical Institute	..	3
Technical High school	..	8
Agricultural High School.		10
Trade School	..	2

More vocational schools are to be opened.

20. Vocational training to be integrated into schools. --- Guardian 18(55)1. April 22, 1973. 220 words.

Educational authorities are drawing up plans to introduce vocational and technical subjects as compulsory subjects in State High and Middle Schools throughout the country. It is planned to produce up to 4,000 teachers who are qualified to teach the new subjects. Beginning with the 1974 academic year, the State Teachers' Training School in Thingan will be converted into a training school for turning out middle school teachers for the new subjects. Trainees will attend courses for one year and then go on to a three-year refresher course. They will then become qualified vocational and technical teachers in the Middle Schools.

21. Minister inspects Kanbe vocational training school --- Guardian 18(6)1. February 28, 1973. 200 words.

Industry & Labour Minister and partyinspected the Vocational Training School at Kanbe. The inspected the classes in mechanics, welding and fitting which in session. Later the Minister met and held discussions with the Project Manager and advisers from the International Labour Organisation who were helping to implement the school project under the UN Development Programme. The discussions covered matters relating to the development of the school.

22. Vocational school training at Thayet Boys' Training Centre. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(112)1. Apr. 27,1973. 280 words.

The above school is looking after 334 boys sent by theJuvenile Court on conviction of offences under 1955 Juvenile Act. The Centre admits boys under 16 and also those between 16 and 19 sent by the Court. The latter group of boys have to stay at least two to four years but are allowed to leave on probation after spending 18 months in the Centre. The under 16's have to spend at least 2 years. Among the inmates, 3 are attending higher kindergarten, 20 first grade, 15 second grade, 27 third grade and 15 fourth grades. 24 boys are attending carpentry course, eight sewing course and 27 weaving course.

23. Vocational training during holidays. --- Working Peoples' Daily 20(102)1. April 17, 1973. 200 words.

One hundred Shiah (Indian) girls and boys are to take up courses in typeing, Burmese shorthand, book-keeping and sewing during their summer holidays. The arrangements were made by the All Burma Shiah organisation. The president of the organisation said that the credit for the Organisation and for the project belonged to the Committee handling the proposals that had ~~been~~ originally came from parents who were anxious to keep their children profitably engaged during the school holidays.

24. Yezin Agricultural Institute opening September --- Guardian 18(13)1. March 8, 1973. 300 words.

The above Institute is to be opened in September but construction work is still going on. The campus is on about 100 acres of land on the hills east of the Yezin village. It is 335 feet to 400 feet above sea level. The project was launched in 1965-66 but construction work began only in 1969. Buildings completed so far include a 104 rooms for teaching staff, a hostel for 384 students, four messing halls for women students ~~out~~ and a 100,000 gallon water tank and four houses for wardens.

25. Tailoring and Cooking school open. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(84)1. March 27, 1973. 350 words.

Technical and Vocational Department has opened a School of Tailoring and Cooking in Rangoon. Speaking at the opening ceremony, Deputy Minister of Education Dr. Nyi Nyi stated that well-trained workers were essential for the all round development of the country. The new educational system aims at producing well trained and skilled workers to meet the country's needs and to teach subjects equated with livelihood. Therefore more technical and agricultural High schools were opened. The present school is the first of its kind and based on the success of the present school; more would be opened in various parts of the country. The Italian Government had made available the services of an Italian talioring expert and had provided the school with 66 sewing machines.

26. School of Journalism opened sixth course. --- Guardian 18(19)1. March 14, 1973. 800 words.

The new course was started with 31 trainees including two women. The school had been opened to train workers in the field of news and periodicals to learn scientific socialist journalism and to become socialist journalists with correct ideological concepts and sense of responsibility. The school taught not only subjects connected with the science, art and techniques of socialist journalism but also such subjects as the "Ideology and political theory of the Burmese Socialist Programme Party; History of Production Relations; World economy and Problems of Economic Development of Developing Countries."

STUDENTS' ACTIVITIES

27. Eight summer workcamps to be opened. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(46)1. February 16, 1973. 120 words.

Eight summer work camps will beopened in Rangoon and other parts of the country during the coming summer vacation. More than 800 high school students from schools in the various states and Divisions will volunteer services . About 100 students each will be working at the eight camps. Some of the work camps to be opened are at the Cement Mill Project at Kyangin. Rangoon Mandalay Road Project, Yezin Dam Project, Thuwunna Housing Project; the Thamaing Intermediate College Construction Project; Cotton Plantation at Madaya and the Maymyo Orchard and construction project at Pyawbywe.

28. 1,150 youths to give voluntary labour at 10 out-stations. --- Guardian 18(349)1. February 20,1973. 280 words.

The 1972-73 Summer Labour Contribution Scheme Central Committee had selected and approved 10 out-stations for labour contribution and assigned 1,150 youths to them. The youths are to be selected by the Township Lanzin (Party) Youth Organizing Committees and must be at least 16 years of age and willing to contribute maximum labour. Altogether 10 out stations have been selected and approved for labour contribution.

29. Students' work camps open. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(93)1. April 6, 1973. 280 words.

Nine summer vacation work camps for students opened with ceremony simultaneously in Rangoon and other places today. Deputy Minister for Construction UHtin Kyaw opened the camps at the Rangoon Camp site. U Htin Kyaw explained the aims of the work camps. He told the students that it was a privilege for the students to have a chance to participate in nation building projects. He also urged them to take an active part in the drafting and adoption of the New Constitution for Burma. Other camps were also pened in other parts of the country.

30. Students produce coil wiring machines. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(72)1. March 14, 1973. 110 words.

Students of the No. 1 Technical High School on Natmauk Road, Rangoon, have successfully produced a coil wiring machine with locally available materials which is capable of wiring different guages and electric door bells fitted with coils, turned out by the machine have been put on display at the 26th Union Day celebrations venue in the Kyaikasan Grounds. Such machines had to be imported at a cost of K 5,000 each in the past. The locally produced machine cost only K 250.

LUYECHUNS (OUTSTANDING STUDENTS)

31. Lanzin Youth Leaders' Training Courses. --- Guardian 18(40)1. April 4, 1973. 900 words.

The above training camps sponsored by the Lanzin Youth Central Organizing Committee of the Burma Socialist Programme Party were simultaneously opened in Rangoon and Mandalay. The Chairman of the Committee U Lwin addressed the opening ceremony of the Rangoon Camp. He mentioned the part played by the Burma's youths in anti-imperialist and national liberation movements. But some disunity had set in among the youths recently due to political parties during the previous parliamentary democracy. Hence it was necessary to give the correct leadership to them. The Burma Socialist Programme Party was the only Party that was ~~goin~~ giving the correct leadership. He then gave a brief account of the subjects to be taught at the camp. 400 Lanzin Youth leaders attended the ceremony.

32. Rangoon camp for Luyechuns open --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(97)1. April 10, 1973. 250 words.

The 1973 Rangoon Luyechun Transit Camp was opened ~~withceremony-in-Rango-n~~ with ceremony in Rangoon. The State had spent K 1.5 million on the Luyechun Scheme and 3,040 students had been selected as Luyechuns since the scheme was introduced nine years ago. One student had been selected five times, 31 four times and 158 three times. After spending the Thingyan (Water Festival) in Rangoon Transit Camp the students will proceed to Ngapali, Inle and Mandalay Camps for vacation.

33. Inle Luyechun camp opens. --- Working Peoples'Daily 20 April 1973 10(105)1. 300 words.

At the opening ceremony of the camp in the Shan State Chairman U Soe Hlaing stated that the essence of the Luyechun scheme was to prepare the youths to discharge their civic responsibilities and to develop the Luyechun into persons who would defend the Union of the Socialist Republic of Burma. The youths were looked upon as an auxiliary force which would carry on the revolution. He also spoke on the advantages of the socialist system to improve the economic system and social conditions of the people. Finally he urged the youths to carry on the nation building projects for the development of the country.

34. Lanzin Youth management course begins --- Guardian 18(56)1. April 22, 1973. 400 words.

The course No. 3 began at a ceremony held at the Cultural Institute of Political Science, Rangoon. Principal U Tin Aye said that the Lanzin Youth Organisation was carried out under the direct leadership of the Lanzin Party. The task of organizing the youths was to cultivate them into Party cadres, instilling in them Party's ideological concepts, & thinking & eventually turn them into builders and defenders of Socialism. The most important task was to get the youths well-equipped with the Party's political maturity and experience. The course was for 15 weeks, attended by 65youth members from various regions of the Party Regional Committees.

35. Lanzin Youths attend courses in Military training --- Guardian 18(307)1. January 8, 1973. 800 words.

Preperations were stepped up for the formation of Lanzin Youths ~~Lwa~~ League by holding discussions with youths' and students' organizations and by organizing ideological and military training courses and bringing forth Lanzin Youth sections and groups. Various short term military training courses have been conducted in selected townships in the districts. Some of the courses were held for nine days or so. In some courses trainees were taught the history of the Burmese peoples' struggle for national independence to arouse patrotic feelings and strengthen the spirit of nationalism. On return home the students who had attended the courses related their experiences at meetings of youths arranged for the purpose.

36. Lanzin Youths to take part in census project --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(47)1. February 17, 1973. 120 words.

Lanzin Youth League (LYL) Central Organization Committee has directed the LYL township organizeti ing committees to organize the youths for their active participation in the National Census Project. Departments concerned are making preparations for the gathering of national census. The LYL which is an organ of the Lanzin Party should consider it as one of its important task.

37. Census in Rangoon 60 p.c. completed. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(90)1. April3, 1973. 550 words.

The census enumerators in Rangoon have accomplished more than expected by completing about 60 per cent of their assignment by this evening, the second day of the five-day census taking programme. The achievement is attributed to the enthusiasm of the student volunteers working as enumerators, the organisa- ~~of~~ tion work of the Lanzin Party SAC's, Peasants and workers' Council, the cooperation of the departments and the active participation of the working people. Available statistics are mentioned in this statement.

38. Luyechuns take part in road-building work. --- Guardian 18(49)1. April 13, 1973. 250 words.

Luyechun students numbering 309 and student volunteers of Insein Government Technical Institute work camp numbering 250 took part in construction work in Hlawga Danyingon road. They worked for one hour from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. levelling the ground and carrying broken bricks and earth. Their labour work resulted in the completion of a ~~x=200~~ 1,000-foot strip of the road. At 1 p.m. the Luyechun students visited the National Museum and later rehearsed songs & dances to be presented at the Luyechun pandal at the Institute of Medicine I during the Water Festival.

39. Education Minister holds dinner for Luyechuns --- Guardian 18(12)1. April 10, 1973. 350 words.

A dinner was given to the 1973 Luyechuns by Education Minister Dr. Hla Han, Cabinet Ministers and other high ranking officers were among the guests. After dinner the young guests were entertained with dance numbers by artists from the Fine Arts Department of the Culture Ministry. Earlier yesterday the Luyechun students went on excursion to Syriam to visit the Myanma Oil Corporation refinery. Later, they went on to glass factory and to the Naval Training School where they were entertained to lunch by Principal Commander F. Peters. They also ~~watched~~ watch demonstrations on Judo, Aikido and Burmese thaing (fencing).

40. 12 receive Education Minister's scholarship --- Guardian 18(316)1. January 18, 1973. 220 words.

Twelve third-and fourth-time Luyechuns Award Winners, including three girls, who passed the 1972 Basic Education High School examination are awarded the Education Minister's scholarship for higher education at the University and Institutes. They will receive K 75 per month for four ~~years~~ to seven years, according to their courses of study from September 1, 1972. The award of scholarship is subject to certain conditions, among which are: the awardee must pass the yearly examinations at the first attempt, attend classes regularly, be diligent and of good character and allowed to hold only one scholarship.

41. Kyi, Daw Hnin Mya. The Outstanding students scheme --- Guardian Supplement 18(30). March 25, 1973. 2,200 words.

The outstanding student scheme (Luyechun) was first started in 1964 to assist in the strengthening of the Socialist State. Stipendiary awards were initiated to select youth from all over the country. Selection examinations were conducted. Eight points details of the aim of the award are mentioned and the mode of selection. Programme of activities included work schedules, holiday camps for leadership and character training. Students were selected from Standard VII up to Universities and Colleges. A total of 2, 735 students had been chosen between 1964-1972. Many of the students had been reselected from one to four times. The results achieved had been outstanding in many ways.

TEACHING OF ENGLISH COURSE

42. New Method of teaching English Course ends. -- Working Peoples' Daily 10(13)1. January 14, 1973. 250 words.

An instructive level course on the new method of teaching English to high school students concluded at the State Teachers Training Institute at Kanbe, Rangoon. The Director of Basic Education Department U Po Hto called on the teachers who had completed the course to disemminate their knowledge to their respective schools. He also urged the education officers to supervise and give guidance to the English teachers so that the new method of teaching English would gain momentum. Then the teachers who completed the course gave demonstration of the new method of teaching to a class of students selected from a High School.

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43. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

Khine, Dr. Myat. Professor U E - physician and administrator - -- Working Peoples' Daily 10(115)5 April 30, 1973. 650 words.

This is an appreciation of the work of Professor U E who died sometime ago by a colleague. He met U E in 1950 as Professor of Physiology whom he adored as a teacher an he was revered by all his students. U E later became Professor of Medicine from 1952 to 1967. He was highly intelligent and energetic. As a doctor he was always interested in his patients to whom he brought comfort and consolation. No trouble was too much for him to help anyone faced with a grave emergency. He was a courageous exponent of many ideas some of which were an advance of his time. Before he passed away he expressed his wish to fashion the medical education of our country with the ever-growing body of medical knowledge.

44. Nyi, Nyi. Sayagyi U Pe Maung Tin. --- Working Peoples' Daily 11(82)5 March 25, 1973. 700 words.

U Pe Maung Tin was formerly Professor, then Principal of the Rangoon Arts & Science University. He had an international reputation as a Pali scholar having translated many Pali books for the Pali Text Society London. His book on "The Path of Purity" and the "Expositor" translated from Pali had been held in high esteem by Pali scholars. For many years he had been President of the Burma Research Society, rangoon and had contributed many articles on Burmese history and inscriptions. Ehile at Oxford he had established himself as a scholar, linguist and philosopher. He passed away at the age of 84 on March 22, 1973.

45. R I T students asked to ~~join~~ join LYL. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(18)1. January 19, 1973. 220 words.

A meeting was held at the Institute of Technology to explain ~~th~~ the students the formation of the Lanzin youth League. The Rector of the RIT noted the potential strength of the youths. As youths learn easily he stressed the need to direct their energies into proper channels to prepare them for the national tasks they would eventually should do. The country was marching towards the goal of socialism and it was essential for the youths to take active participation in the nation's tasks. He said that Lanzin Youth League would organise and lead the youths of the country. He called on the students and youths to join the Lanzin Youth Organisation.

46. Japanese Mission meet higher education officials. --- Working Peoples Daily 10(91)1. A April 1973. 200 words.

Japanese Good will Mission arrived in Rangoon. They visited the University and Institutes in Rangoon and met with Rectors, Principals and Director-General of Higher Education. They also studied the teaching of foreign languages at the summer language course being held by the Institute of Foreign Languages at the Institute of Medicine on Prome Road, Rangoon.

47. 1508 graduates from RASU --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(48)1 February 8, 1973. 400 words.

The Rangoon Arts and Science University held its fifteenth Convocation in two sessions, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon at the Convocation Hall. Degrees were conferred as follows: 752 science graduates including 9 M Sc; 276 B.Sc chemistry, 276 B.Sc. physics and 191 B.Sc. botany degrees. In the afternoon session the following degrees were conferred: 18 B.Sc forests, 308 B.Sc. Mathematics, 87 B.S. Geology, 306 B.Sc. Zoology, & 45 B.Sc. production chemistry. The Rector told the students that they could continue to study for M. Sc. of Ph D degrees and others would seek suitable jobs. Burma is rich in minerals resources and it is the responsibility of the graduates to turn ~~their finished products~~ them into finished products.

48. Sixteenth Convocation at RASU. --- Guardian 18(30)1. March 25, 1973. 250 words.

Rangoon Arts & Science University held its 16th Convocation at the Convocation Hall and degrees were conferred by the Rector. In his address the Rector Dr. Maung Maung Kha told the graduates that as workers they would play vifal roles in the interests of the country. It was by the work of mental and physical workers that a nation could develop and the graduates should ~~prove~~ be proad to enter the ranks of workers. Their education at the University would be a key for openin doors to greater learning and knowledge. Only by improving their knowledge they could serve the country. They were told to be "as perfect as possible in dealing with fellow workers."

49. Institute of Agriculture holds 3rd Convocation. --- Guardian 18(327)8. January 29, 1973. 220 words.

Mandalay Institute of Agriculture held its third Convocation at its main hall. Altogether 226 graduates received their Bachelor of Agriculture (BAg) degrees. Rector U Thein Tin told the graduates to shoulder important duties in the agriculture sector of the national economy. He stressed the need to be most conscientious and to make the best use of their knowledge. He also said that they should be most conscientious and make the best use of their knowledge. They should do their work with correct concepts and conviction. The Rector finally extorted the graduates to strive for all-round development in the agriculture sector and to rely more on organizational methods.

50. Bassein College makes big strides. --- Guardian 18(307)1 January 8, 1973. 210 words.

There are over 2,500 students at Bassein College which offers all arts and science subjects. It is up-graded to a degree college in 1967 in line with the New Education System. The institution began as an intermediate college in 1958 with an enrolment of only 110 students. In 1950-60 the College expanded and offered subjects to Intermediate Part B atudents numbering over 220. The teaching staff was then only 26. The student body increased to over 300 in 1960-61. In 1963-64 the institution became a residential college and taught up to the B.A. and B.Sc. classes. An expansion programme was launched in 1964 on its over 60 acre campus. Today the college stands on over 140 acres with over 1,600 resident students.

51. University mountaineers climb Ashemyin-Anaukmyin Hill --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(5)1. January 6, 1973. 450 words.

An all universities and Institutes mountaineering team led by the President of the Burma Hiking and Mountaineering Federation successfully scale the 7,752 feet high hill in Pindaya township. The primary purpose of expedition was to train selected members from various Universities and Institutes in rock climbing. The mountaineering team consisted of 117 members including 18 lady climbers. They were first given basic training by climbing a 6,360 feet high mountain. On December 31 they climbed the 7,307 feet high mountain. Then on 3rd January they were given training in the technique of rock climbing and tapelling. Army commands and others provided security, accommodation and transport.

52. R I T students to work and train in summer --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(70)1. 12 March 1973. 200 words.

The Rangoon Institure of Technology is making arrangements to enable 635 Mechanical Engineering students to join engineering enterprises for practical training during this summer month. The Engineering enterprises are: the Heavy Industries on Kaba Aye Road, Rangoon, Insein Loco Shed, Dalla Dockyard, Sinmalaik Dockyard, Construction Base Workshop, theRoad Transportatinn Coporation Base Workshop and the Mandalay EME Workshop, MOC Workshop at Chauk, the Fertilizer Plants, Cement Mill and 583 Mechanised Agricultural Station in the country. The students will work for seven weeks beginning from 15 March.

53. Practising farms at agricultural colleges. -- Working Peoples Daily 10(57)1. February 27, 1973. 220 words.

The Technical and Vocational Education Department's scheme under which it extends K 70,000 in loans a year to the Agricultural Colleges to promote practical farming and animal husbandry is proving a success. The students are encouraged to take up collective farming and animal husbandry. The first year students take up gardening, while second year students take up farming and third year students take up animal husbandry. At Pyinmana College the students working with a capital of K 25,000 realised a profit of about K 12,000 ~~1st~~ last year. 25 per cent of the profit is set aside as special fund while students were given K. 13.9 and K 71 each for first, second and third year students.

54. Preparations being finalised to start computer service. Guardian 18(319)1. January 20, 1973. 900 words.

Dr. Chit Swe of the University Computer centre said that the test run of the machines was successful and they would come into operation within a month. The needed set of master-programme magnetic tapes would arrive soon. The centre will extend educational service, pricing service, computing service, and consultation service principally for Universities, Institutes and for Government departments. The centre would conduct programming training courses and seminars on the best use of the computer services. The machines at the computer centre are built to read three languages - For ran, Algo and Cobol only.

55. Soviet equipment and books for R I T --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(37)1. February 7, 1973. 400 words.

The Soviet Education Minister Mr. V. Elutin handed over to Minister for Health and Education Dr. Hla Han K 500,000 worth of machinery and equipment and 2500 books on technology for the Rangoon Institute of ~~Teeh~~ Technology. They also discussed the educational exchange programme between the two countries. The Soviet Minister also met with Rectors of the Universities, officials of the Higher Education Department to explain the Soviet Education system. The Soviet Minister also gave a Press Conference and discussed the following topics:On Further Improvement of Higher Education in USSR of July 18, 1972. He said that under the current five-year plan 4.6 million specialists with Higher Education would graduate in the Soviet Union.

56. Vet. College turns out 90 graduates every year. --- Guardian 18(38)1. April 2, ~~4937~~ 1973. 250 words.

The Veterinary College in Insein is training and sending out qualified veterinary assistants every year to help farmers modernizing their livestock breeding method and also to help them combat animal diseases. The Institute offers a two-year course and accepts only 90 students each year. Students graduates from the College have plenty of openings to work in various capacity in veterinary and live stock breeding department or continue their studies in the Animal Breeding and Veterinary College, or join the Timber Corporation, Peoples' Pearl and Fishery Corporation, Burma Pharmetical Industry, Working Peoples' Settlement Department or other ~~official~~ affiliated organizations.

57. U.S. University Curator arrives. --- Guardian 18(308)1 January 9, 1973. 150 words.

United States of America ~~Divisien~~ Denison ~~University~~ University Museum Curator Mrs. Jane T Barley arrived on a visit to Burma under the Burma - US Cultural exchange Programme. She was welcomed at the airport by Burmese officials concerned. Mrs.Barley is to ~~speak~~ spend about two weeks in Burma during which she will visit pagodas, monuments and places of historical and cultural interest in Rangoon, Mandalay, Pagan and other ancient cities. She will also discuss cultural matters with officials from Cultural Ministry.

58. Nwe, Daw Than Than. Institute of Foreign Languages. --- Guardian 18(334)1. February 4, 1973. 1,200 words.

The above Institute was founded nine years ago to teach as many ~~le~~ selected foreign languages as possible to a high standard of proficiency. Another aim is to prepare Burmese nationals for the Diplomatic Services as well as interpreters. The languages taught are ~~in~~ in two categories. (a) Languages of the neighbouring countries and (b) Languages for technical progress. The languages thus taught are; English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Chinese, Hindi, Urdu and Thai. The heaviest enrolments are in Japanese, French, and German in that order. The courses are a two-year full time course and a four-year part-time course. There are also special courses in English, French and German for State-scholars. In 1964 there were 64 students. During 1971-72 the total enrolment was 432.

MISCELLANEOUS I.

59. Nepal to study new Education System of Burma. -- Working Peoples' Daily 10(92)1. April 5, 1973. 220 words.

A delegation of educational experts from Nepal are arriving to study the new Educational System of Burma. They will study the new education system as it bears similarities with the new education system now being implemented in Nepal. Recently a Burmese Delegation visited Nepal at the invitation of the Nepalese Government. The delegation held talks with the Nepalese Education experts who showed ~~found~~ a keen interest on the films on the literacy campaign. Other subjects of the films were the Luyechun Scheme, Summer volunteer camps and health and happiness courses.

60. Elutin calls on Dr. Hla Han. --- Guardian 18(337)1. February 7, 1973. 500 words.

Soviet Minister for Higher Education Mr. V. Elutin and party called on Health Minister Dr. Hla Han and discussed the education exchange programme and ways and means of extending the programme. The Soviet Education Ministera also donated K 500,000 worth of machinery and 2,500 books on technology and engineering. He also gave a talk on the education system and educational work in U.S.S.R. The Soviet Minister also gave a Press Conference and told the journalists that USSR was paving the way for everybody towards Higher Education. He said that there were 824 Universities and Institutes in his country and that nearly 700 thousand specialists were turned out annually by the Secondary schools, Universities and Institutes. He noted that economic and social changes in Burma since his last visit to Burma in 1961 had been impressive.

61. Scientific conference on Soviet-Burmese relation. --- Guardian 18(347)1. February 18, 1973. 350 words.

A scientific conference which was held at the Institute of Oriental Studies of the USSR Academy of Sciences was devoted to studies of the Soviet Burmese relations. Five reports were read out at the conference which was attended by the Burmese Ambassador U Kyaw Dun. The speakers gave prominence to the development of Burma since 1962. Another speaker mentioned the deep chan es in Burma such as the elimination of foreign capital, the introduction of State and Cooperative ownership and the curbing of national private capital. He said that the founding of the ruling Burmese Socialist Programme and ~~th~~ of the new many organizations became a great achievement. The Burmese Ambassador replied that the Burmese peoples' struggle for the reorganisation of life on a socialsit basis would be continued and it would be a success as in the Soviet Union.

62. USIS Book Exhibition opens at Envoy Hall. -- Guardian 18(58)8. April 24, 1973. 250 words.

The United States Information Service sponsored an exhibition of books on ~~the~~ "International Book Year", "Teaching of English as a Second Language" and "the American Institute of Graphic Arts" at the Envoy Hall in Rangoon. American Ambassador Mr Martin in his opening speech said that the basic goal of International Book Year was to focus the attention of peoples throughout the world on the importance of books and the role they played in national and international development. There were 500 books on display at the exhibition. They were chosen to display originality and excellence in the technique of composition and printing.

63. Archaelogical survey of Yaw river valley --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(56)1. February 26, 1973. 350 words.

A team of researchers from the Archeology Department, Party Headquarters Research Department, Burma Historical research Department and the Geology Department of the RASU Rangoon made prehistoric investigations in the Yaw valley for one month from mid-January to the second week of this month. They studied the Pleistocene formation and river terraces pertaining to the Old Stone Age culture made test excavations and collected old stone age and new stone age implements in Pauk Township. After visiting various locations the team collected 20 old stone age and 90 new stone age samples of implements, 30 fossil and soil rock samples during the trip.

64. 334 being trained at Thayetmyo Youth School -- Guardian 18(61)1. April 27, 1973. 400 words.

334 youths and children sent up by the Juvenile Courts are being given vocational training as well as formal schooling in the former Borstal School - now the Youth training School at Thayetmyo. The school admits youths ~~under-46~~ above 16 but under 19 years. Youths sent for two to four years are usually kept at the school for at least 18 months and released in bond if they mended their ways. Those under 16 are kept at school for at least 2 years and then returned to their parents or guardians. 115 children are attending State Primary schools. Vocational training courses are held thoughout the year. Formerly regarded as a jail, it has been recostructed as a youth training school.

65. Red cross vacation camp opens. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(89)1. April 2, 1973. 380 words.

The Red Cross vacation camp for model workers was opened near Maymyo by its President U San Maung. He explained that only 30 and 60 members were selected for the first and second camp. The number had now increased to 100. He reminded the workers that they had not been selected for their individual ability, but to the good work of their organisation as a whole. The Red Cross had earned a good name, not because of the qualification of members but because of the leadership of the Lanzin Party and the cooperation of the Workers and Peasants Councils. He urged them to continue to serve the people when they return from the canp with more profound sincerity and good-will than before. Red Cross badges and certificates were presented to the model workers.

66. Literature and politics inseperable. --- Working Peoples' Daily 9(333)1. December 6, 1972. 900 words.

The national literacy awards distribution ceremony was held yesterday. The Minister of Information Dr. Hla Han said that literature was not inseparable from politics and books must reflect the contempory struggle of the entire mass of the working people for the establishment of a Socialist State. Writers should also strive hard so that their works would remain in the reference shelves for ever. The awards were presented accordingly and a new system introduced in 1969. The explained the prize-winning slogan (in Burmese) for the International Book year as "Books for All". The prize-winners for 1971 were announced. Each award carries a prize of K 3,000.

67. Steps taken to curb juvenile vagrancy. --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(68)1. March 10, 1973. 500 words.

The Central Security and Administrative Committee, Rangoon, held a meeting to discuss ways and means to control and curb youthful vagrancy and abolish beggary. Suggestions were invited on the subject. It was stated that Rangoon was the spring-board of such juvenile problem and what happened in Rangoon spread to townships. Some of the suggestions were to organize holiday centres for children and Youth Centres under the organization of the Peoples' Police, Party, Counci, Lanzin Youths Committees and Social and Welfare departments. Regard-beggars who could work action must be taken against them, but those who were sick or invalid must be helped in some way.

68. Italian author presents his book on Pagan to Dr. Hla Han --- Guardian 18(347)1. February 8, 1973. 250 words.

Italian author Dr. Reizo Carmignani has presented a copy of the book "Pagan, city of 13,000 temples" to the Education and Health Minister Dr. Hla Han. He also visited the Higher Education Department and had ~~is~~ discussions with members of the Committee for studying relationship between Burma and Italy. At the discussions Dr. Carmignani said that there were written ~~beer~~ records in his country on Burma which had never been published or translated. He hoped that both Burma and Italy would have the opportunity to study in detail the relationship between the two countries.

69. Nyar, Khant. Burmese History amd G.E. Harvey --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(74)5. March 16, 1973. 1,000 words.

This is a commentary on the above subject in a lecture given by Dr. Htin Aung. G.E. Harvey was a high ranking British Imperial Serviceman in Burma who had published a book on the History of Burma in English. Dr. Htin Aung spoke of the development of nationalist school of Burmese History, the first of whom was Dr. Maung Maung with his book on "Burma in the Family of Nations." Dr. Htin Aung had recently published his own book on History of Burma which opposes the views of well-known English authors with established reputation. He therefore suggested that Burma must develop further the nationalist school of Burmese History and there must be a Burmese publishing house which will bring out English books presenting the Burmese point of view.

70. Epsilon. Can Science be taught? --- Working Peoples' Daily 10(108)5. April 23, 1973. 480 words.

To the above question lots of people offer different answers - yes or no and no answer according to the type of people. It depends on what is thought of a science for the right answer. Science, to be the scientific worker is the practical procedure which he performs in his daily routine. It is like a craft. One cannot be a good scientist unless he can manipulate the scientific instruments that we require in experimentation. Therefore science cannot be taught in the manner it is taught in schools. It can be taught only in the manner of craft teaching. What is required is a master apprentice relationship. The skill must be handed down from the master. Therefore, the question whether science can be taught boils down to this: can art be taught?

71. Fatt, U Htin. Economic Resources of the Burmese Empire -- Guardian 18(8)4 March 2, 1973. 2,500 words.

This is a review of the period from the last quarter of the 18th century to the middle of the 19th century. The aim of the article is that to exploit own resources for our own prosperity is not against the socialist condemnation of "exploitation of man by man." He noted that Europeans tried to get a foot-hold in Burma with the result that Burmese social order got disintegrated. After such a survey tne author noted ~~in~~ the production of rice, cotton, teak, wheat and other crops, fruits, spices and foreign trade. In the early days, rice was cultivated no more than the people could consume. 150 years ago one basket of wheat grown yielded forty baskets. The author quoted extensively from the book by Father Sangermano and other travellers during the 19th century. The author concluded by quoting in detail the imports and exports during the period under study.

EDITORIALS

72. Working Peoples Daily. Learning to work on holidays. -- 10(21)5. January 22, 1973. 400 words.

There are too many holidays in Burma and it is time to reduce them. Under the British rule there were many Indians of different religious beliefs in Government offices and ~~unless~~ the offices had to be closed for them. Also there are too many Buddhist holidays; some of these holidays can be combined. The cutting down of too many holidays is necessary now because we are production conscious under the Socialist system. Another method is to sectionalise religious holidays, so that work might go on in the offices. We ought to learn how to celebrate important days not by mot working but by working harder.

73. Guardian. In the name of good education. --- 18(309)1. January 10, 1973. 450 words.

Three items of news in Education of special significance was published in all newspapers recently which pointed out that the best heritage the present generation can offer the next must be a good academic education which covers not only the academic aspect but also life in general. These items of news are - opening of a pre-primary school annex, the simultaneous commencing of the Luyechun selection examinations throughout the country and the reconstruction of the Summer General Labour ~~Construction~~ Contribution Central Committee. The pre-primary school replaces the old three-year infant school system. Next, 212 Luyechun were to be selected and the labour contribution scheme was intended to enter into the midst of the work-a-day world during their holidays.

74. Guardian. Why the whiplash? --- 18(314)5. January 15, 1973.

Another annual medical confefence has ended ~~as-usual~~ and as usual the doctors were severly criticized. But this "whiplash"was based on fact that doctors were allowed to open private clinics and they have every right to do so. But Health Deputy Minister pointed out the existence of malpractices and hinted that some action might be taken against those taking away medical supplies from hospitals and clinics etc. Vendors in the open market are selling medicine which was alleged to be obtained from hospital employees. The fact is that there are malpractices and some medical supplies are drawn away for personal gain. Steps would soon be taken to register private clinics to guard against illegal going-ons.

75. Guardian. School Health. --- 18(322)4. January 23, 1973.
435 words.

At the third Seminar on School Health, school health officers discussed matters relating to school sanitation, height and weight of school children, school lunch, oral hygiene and health education aims of subjects. It is sad to learn from the discussions that there is a lack of proper sanitation arrangements in many schools in the Rangoon Division. It was also pointed out that in many schools there was an inadequate number of latrines. Regarding height and weight of boys and girls there is marked difference between children in Rangoon schools who were better developed than those in the suburbs and outlying townships. This points to the need for providing nutrition lunches for the children. There is also the need to train children in correct health habits. "A sound body will provide ground for development of a sound mind."

76. Working Peoples' Daily. Student Volunteer. -- 10(51)5.
21 February 1973. 400 words.

The Youth Affairs Department had introduced the Vacation Labour Programme in 1965; since 1969 students who contributed labour at construction sites, mills, and factories etc. numbered around 10,000 every year. The Youth Affairs Department has been organized under the Education Ministry and the Vacation Labour Programme Committee and the Lazin Youth Organizing Committee are cooperting for the volunteer students. Good work has been done but in some areas at least quality of work done should also improve. The programme should also be extended beyond the present type of work. There should be better adjustment and deployment of volunteered labour of the students.

77. Working Peoples' Daily. Examination Fever --- 10(68)5.
10th March 1973. 380 words.

When the Matriculation Examination is only a few days away students and their parents spare neither time, energy and money to buy Notes on prescribed subjects and take private tuition. The students also hunt for tip-offs in examination questions. However, condemnation of the examination tipsters as commercial exploiters of the young is not lacking. But they are still in demand by the new generation of students. The fault, however, is the prevailing system of examination at Matriculation level and its emphasis on facts that encourage rote learning. Also textbooks prescribed for English are unsuitable. Happily a new system of teaching English will be introduced and answers learnt by heart will diminish.

SPECIAL SECTION

EDUCATION RESEARCH IN BURMA II.

I. Teaching of English:
Government Policy Statements.
Experiments.

II. Extracts from Education Research
Papers & Publications.

GOVERNMENT POLICY ON THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH

78. Tin, U Htun. Speech at British Council Summer School - Pamphlet. Government Press, Rangoon. 1957. 15 pp.

In his opening speech at the British Council Summer School on the Improvement in the Teaching of English the Minister of Education announced for the first time the Language Policy of Government in Burma under the first Burmese Government after Independence in 1948. Main points of the speech are: (1) English is to be taught from the fifth standard in schools, (2) the medium of instruction in non-language subjects is to be Burmese, (3) English is retained as a second language in the Secondary schools as a compulsory subject and (4) English is a compulsory subject in the Intermediate Curriculum of the University; (5) Again English Composition is compulsory for both Honours and Pass Degree courses in the University. He then explained reasons for the above policy.

79. Tin, U Htun. Why English is to be taught from the fifth Standard only. Ibid p. 1-4.

The Minister gave philosophical, psychological and Educational justifications as to why the above Language has been adopted. He cited, among other reasons, the recommendation of the Educational Policy Enquiry Committee, 1946-47 and the fact that it is the accepted practices in other independent countries with regard to the teaching of a foreign language and English. There are also lessons from history showing the set back caused to national culture and literacture by dominance of a foreign language over the mother tongue. The UNESCO Report wrote: "..of what practical use is English to the vast majority of the Burmese people..."

80. Tin, U Htun. The Aim of Teaching English. --
Ibid p. 12

The Minister pointed out that in the past British days, ability "to speak" and "to write" were given emphasis so that "clerks and subordinate officers could be produced." However, English is now to be learned as a gateway to higher technical, scientific and professional education and Western Culture with a view to apply these knowledge acquired to the best advantage of the Union of Burma. The emphasis is more on Comprehension and application rather than on mere appreciation and passive recognition. This aim, "to have more contact with othercultures" is in unison with those of other countries of the world.

81. Tin, U Htun . Method of Teaching English.
Ibid pp. 13.14.

The problem of teaching English should not be approached as a linguist should, it should be tackled as an edu- ~~cationist,~~- cationist, because these two persons would see the question rather differently. In Burma we like to look at it as an Educationist - as an educational problem. The old method of approach , the Direct or Natural Method, is definitely out of tune with the present situation. The old method had tried to make our Burmese children become English in the same way as English children learn English. Of course it is the best method, provided we have long enough time and an English speaking environment. The conditions have changed and we must use better and more effective method now.

EXPERIMENTAL ENGLISH READERS

82. Three Methods of Teaching English --- Working Peoples Daily May 20, 1966. 400 words.

Experiments are being carried out with three different methods of teaching English suited to the needs of beginners learning the language under the new Education System. Extensive experiments are to be conducted in specially selected schools. There will be three experimental groups of schools, each group consisting of ten schools. The first method is named Analytical Method. It aims at teaching the foreign language at lower level and with comprehension as the objective. The second method will emphase skills of listening, comprehension, speaking and reading comprehension. The third method has been designed as reading Comprehension.

83. Ten schools to try new English Readers. --- Working Peoples Daily. May 26, 1966. 125 words.

A new Engkish Reader for beginners entitled "The New English Course" teachers 400 English words in 30 lessons. The book will enable teachers to allot six lessons per week to the teaching of English unlike the present direct method of teaching English to which at least ten periods have to be allowed. The book will initially be prescribed in ten Middle Schools. This third experimental English was prepared by three officers from the Ministry of Education.

84. Kyi, Ma Hnin Mya. Experimental English Course Method One. -- Education Research Bureau, Rangoon. Processed. f'cap pp 194. March 1966.

This is a teachers Handbook for the experimental Cours - Method One. The aim of the Course is stated, "for inculcating in lour language skills at the lower levels, with comprehension as the ultimate end objective at the higher levels. The four general aims are: to teach pupils to hear and understand the spoken language, to understand what they read, to speak the new language and to write the new language - that is, the four language abilities to ~~tain~~--- train - hearing, reading, speaking and writing with understanding. She suggests that English teachers must have an accurate knowledge of ~~the~~ practical phonetics.

85. Gaudoin, Mrs. B. Experimental English Course Method Two. Education Research Bureau, Rangoon. Processed. F'cap pp 147. February 1966.

In the Teachers Handbook the author explained the four skills necessary in learning a new language and teachers are advised to improve their own proficiency of the language, motivate the pupils and explain the meaning of structure and structural contrasts and vocabulary problems. In the first year of learning English she advised the teachers to use Burmese for explanation only as far as it is necessary and to spend as little time as possible on explanations. Later full suggestions on how to teach individual lesson units in the English Course prepared are to be given.

86. Han, Col Hla. Policy Statement on the teaching of English. --- Working Peoples' Daily April 12, 1970. 300 words.

Speaking at the Curriculum Scrutiny Committee, the Education Minister spoke thus: "The aim in teaching English is not to make Anglophiles out of our students but to enable them to studyvarious subjects in English. We must not lose sight of the basic aim of teaching English. The teaching method of English must be realistic - the right method alone does not ensure success. If the teachers are not qualified, it will be just a case of the blind leading the blind ...."

87. Discussion Course opens for method of conducting English Reader for 1969-70. -- Guardian 14(55)1. Rangoon, April 22, 1969. 400 words.

Over 147 teachers of English from different parts of the country are attending the six day discussion course. The New English Reader was to be used in the fifth Standard from 1969-70. In Burma English is being taught seven periods per week but in the Republic of Korea and Japan from the seventh standard, in Thailand from the fifth, and in India from the sixth. Generally they devote only three to five periods a week. The new method and the Reader were described at the meeting.

88. M, Na. On Teaching English. -- Working Peoples' Daily 6(43)5. February 14, 1969. 810 words.

Under the new Educational System the teaching of English is divided into three stages (1) Students who ~~learn~~ leave high schools are expected to be able to read and write and speak English; (2) Graduates at the Universities should be able to read widely and understand articles related to their subjects and (3) Post-graduates should be able to write articles on their subjects in fluent English. In teaching with the "immersion method" of many hours the subject is desirable for greater success in schools, teachers of English should be trained in the University and the Training Institutions by Englishmen. The emphasis should not be on literature or the culture of the people but on English language alone.

89. Nyi. Dr. Nyi. Calls for avoiding the two extremes in the matter of teaching English in the country. -- Guardian 14(58)1. April 25, 1969. 320 words.

Advising the teachers of English in Rangoon, the Education ~~Minister~~ Secretary said that learning English was not to acquaint ourselves with the thoughts of the English people but to use it as a tool on exploring the world's treasures of science, art and other skills. He called for avoiding the two extremes in teaching English - that is, dropping the teaching of English altogether and teaching it right from the beginning from the Kindergarten class. Student should be able to comprehend everyday English and read books written in simple English after learning it for six years from the fifth standard.

90. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. Post-graduate Courses in English. --- Working Peoples Daily August 18, 1970.

At the opening session of a Seminar of English teaching staff from Universities and staff the Education Minister, Dr. Nyi Nyi, stated: "B.Ed. - B.A. - M.A. in courses in English are arranged for those who have to publicize Burma in the world and undertake international contacts. For others immersed in the academic studies at the under-and post-graduate level they need the language to keep themselves up-to-date.... Thus two courses in English must be organized to suit the different interests of the people. People need the language to understand various subjects but not "literature."

II. Extracts from Research Papers & Publications on the

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN BURMA

91. Kaung, U. A Survey of the History of Education in Burma before the British Conquest, and After. -- Burma Research Society (BRS) Vol.XL, Part II. December 1963. 128 pp.

This is a reprint of the Thesis for M.A. (Education) Degree of the University of London in 1929. This was awarded a First Class in the Thesis section of the University of London. Contents:- Introduction. Prefatory Notes. Chapter I, Education in Burma before the British Conquest: Monastery & Lay schools and Beginning of Christian Missionary Education 1600-1824. Chapter II - Education in Burma after the British Conquest. Roman Catholic & American Baptist Mission Schools 1824-53. Education under the British Government - (A) The Departmental system (B) Vernacular Education 1867-1922. Appendix and Bibliography.

92. Kaung, U. Education in Burma before the British conquest. (B R S) Ibid page 7-57.

The first part deals with Monastic and Lay Schools. Monastic Education is for the training of monks in the Pitakas, the three religious books. Monasteries are to be found in numerous towns and villages and lay schools are attached to these monasteries for the children. The aim of monastic education was purely religious and the education developed Buddhist character. Also boys received literary culture and and a real moral training. On the whole the influences in monastic education were those of the monastery environment, the monk teachers and the content of the instruction. The second partdeals with the beginnings of Christian Missionary Education 1600 - 1824, mainly the Roman Catholic Mission from 1721 - 1824.

93. Education in Burma after the British Conquest. --
(B R S) Ibid. page 58 - 112.

This last chapter deals with the British Departmental system and vernacular Education from 1867-1922. The The Department of Public Instruction was formed only in 1867; before that date there were numerous schools but no system. Beside Vernacular & Lay schools there were various types of aided Missionary schools teaching "Western Knowledge" and some Government Central schools. There was a description of various attempts made bythe British to bringmonastic schools into the British system without much success. This attempt / developed into "expansion" and "extension" of the system. The very useful official letters and staistics of various kinds were included together with an important Bibliography.

94. University Education

Nyi, Dr. Nyi. The Development of University Education in Burma. JBRS Vol. XLVII, June 1964. pp 10-72.

The author traced the beginnings ofmodern University Education in Burma with the formation of a College Department of the Rangoon High School during 1884-85 which came under control of the Education Syndicate up to 1904 when Government assumed direct control. The College was affliated to the Culcutta University. Judson College of the American Baptist Mission was also affiliated to the Calcutta University. However the first proposal to found a University was made in 1892. But the first World War held up the scheme for the University. In 1918 a Committee of Experts in Burma reported that a centralized residential type of University should be established. The University of Rangoon Act was passed in 1920 The new University started with a total of 829 students.

95. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. The War Interlude.
JBRS. Ibid p. 23-49.

After the students' strike in 1920 against the residential University had been settled, the work of the University continued. By 1940 reorganization of courses and syllabus of examinations were made. The University conducted its own Matriculation examination with minimum age limit of candidates was fixed at 16 years. At the outbreak of War with Japan the Universitywas suspended in ~~1940~~ 1942 and a Board of Trustees was constituted. In May 1942 the occupation of Burma by the ~~Japs~~ Japanese was completed and an "independent" Burma was declared on 1st August 1943. In the same year the University was revived as the State University and reopened. U Pe Maung Tin was appointed as University President and a University Council was instituted to advise and help the President. In the meantime the exiled Government of Burma in India drew up plans for "Reconstruction of the Education system including University Education".

96. Nyi, Dr. Nyi. Simla Planning and Reconstruction Committee.
J B R S. Ibid p. 24 -50.

The exiled Government of Burma in Simla, India, drew up a new plan for educational rehabilitation. After the reoccupation of Burma by the British, an Emergency University was opened in Rangoon with U Ba as Controller. When the civil Government returned to Burma an Interim University was established as a Unitary University, abolishing the College system which existed before the war. Later a University Organization Committee was set up to consider the permanent University system. The Committee recommended that the University should be organised on a Collegiate system. The following period is one of expansion and exploration and there was a tremendous increase in students and staff.

BEGINNINGS OF WESTERN EDUCATION IN BURMA

97. Ba, Vivian. The Beginnings of Western Education in Burma The Catholic Effort (from Italian sources). ---
Journal of the Burma Research Society (LBRS) Vol. XLVII Part 2. December 1964.

This is a Research paper from Intalian sources by a Burmese student. It sets out to show that the seeds of Western Education in Burma were sown by the Catholic Missionaries. The study therefore revolves round this group. Permanent activity began in 1719 when Father Sigismondo Calchi went to the kingdom of Pegu in 1721. The King favoured Father Calchi who brought more teachers from Europe. Father Calchi published many books for teachers. ~~During~~ During the war between Ava and Pegu the schools built by the Barnabite Brothers were destroyed but later rebuilt. In Lower Burma the missionaries were later led by Father Nerini who learned Astronomy to please the King. The seeds of Western Education sowed by Calchi had blossomed under Nerini into a College for higher studies throughthe medium of European languages. Nerini died in 1746.

98. Ba, Vivian. Barnabite Schools in Upper Burma. --
J R B S. Ibid p. 297-304.

In 1757 Pegu was conquered by the Burmese King and the two kingdoms were united. The Barnabites extended their work to Upper Burma and opened schools in Ava, Shwebo & other cities. Father Percoto taught Latin, Portuguese & Burmese in the King's school which had 150 pupils. Percoto was succeeded by Father Carpani in 1767 and he personally supervised the first casting of Burmese types in Rome & the printing of the first book. Father Carpani died in 1797 and he was ~~succeeded Father~~ succeeded by various Fathers who started many more schools in many towns in Upper Burma. There were schools for boys and girls in all Catholic schools. Since then othe Barnabites arrived from 1782.

99. Ba, Vivian. Vinvent Sangermano ---
JBRS Ibid pp. 305 - 312.

Formerly Principal of the School in Nabek, Father Sangermano moved to Rangoon in 1788 to take charge of a College of about seventy pupils who regarded Sangermano as their father. It was said that from this school successful Burmese doctors, engineers and pilots passed out to take their place in the social life of Burma. A detailed account of theCollege was given. He taught classes of Grammar, Rhetoric, Philosophy, and Mathematics. He resided in Ava and Rangoon from 1783 to 1806 and collected material which he published in his History of Burma. He was regarded as a Research Specialist in Burmese and Pali. He died in Ava at the age of 77 years in 1823.

100. Ba, Vivian. The French Foreign Mission Society in Burma.
JBRS. Ibid p. 312 -323.

The first group of missionaries of the above society arrived in Burma in 1865 headed by Bishop Bigandet formerly a Professor of Philosophy in France. He was already a Burmese scholar of repute before arriving in Burma and since 1867 he had written books inBurmese. He built Churches to which were attached Vernacular schools for Catholic boys and girls. He also founded European schools in principal towns in Lower and Upper Burma. He also opened Normal schools in Bassein. His aim was to reform the whole system of vernacular education practised by the Buddhist "masters." In 1867, at the request of the King of Burma, a school was opened in Mandalay to teach 12 to 14 boys the rudiment of English & Science. He later became vice-president of the Educational Syndicate under the British.

EDUCATION IN BRITISH BURMA

101. Kyan, Ma. Thibawmin par-tawmu chein-ga Byitisha Myanma Pyin-nya yay a-chay a-nay. (Education in British Burma at the time of King Thibaw's dethronement) --- Journal of Burma Research Society (JBRS). Vol.XLIX, Part II. December 1966. p. 225

Tenasserim, Arakan and Pegu made up British Burma in 1885 when war broke out with King Thibaw of Mandalay, Upper Burma. The author consulted the following sources for the system of Education in British possessions:-

1. Report on Public Instruction in Lower Burma 1867-68 and 1881-2 to 1885-86.
2. Report on the Administration of British Burma for 1870-71 and 1880-81 to 1885-86.
3. British Burma Home Proceedings 1885 & 1886.
4. British Burma Gazette 1885 and 1886.
5. Report on the Census of British Burma 1881.
6. Catalogue of Books printed in British Burma during the 1885.

102. Kyan, Ma. Education in British Burma 1885.
JBRS Ibid p. 225 to 236.

The foundation of Education system in Burma in 1885 was the Buddhist Monastic schools which taught the 3 R's - reading, writing and arithmetic. British aim of education was to make them loyal to the Government of the day. The development of the monastic schools was encouraged by Sir Arthur Phayre. The main policy was to produce educated Burmans for cheap civil servants, generally as clerks and employees in British mills, commercil and government offices. Therefore Anglo-vernacular schools received more encouragement from government than the vernacular schools including monastic schools. In 1885 there were over 500 recognised schools, 97 per cent of which were vernacular schools. The state of education in 1884-85 can be seen by the results of the Matriculation examination (13 passes), B.A.& F.A. (7 passes) only.

103. Kyan, Ma. Education in British Burma II .
J B R S. Ibid. p. 237 -246.

University education may be said to have started in 1880 because Burmese students took the Calcutta University examination called in Burma "Bingala Tan" (Bengal class). Burmese students' passes in the examination from 1880-86 were successively 6-12-16-15-13 & 21 only. Some students went to Calcutta and Madras for University education. In 1881 Matriculation classes were opened in Rangoon Government High School which was affiliated to the Calcutta University up to B.A. class. Later the the name of the school teaching University classes was changed to Rangoon College in 1883. In 1886 the question of establishing a Burma University was handed over to the Education Syndicate and the administration of the Rangoon College was transferred to the Syndicate.

COLONIAL EDUCATION IN BURMA

104. Koloni khitka myanma Pyinnya yay. (Colonial Education in Burma) 1860-90). JBRS Vol. LII, Part II. Dec.1969. p. 81-89.

The Government of Burma merely carried out the policy & directives on Education issued by the Indian Government & five types of schools were established in Burma. They were:- Anglo-vernacular schools, Middle schools, & Teacher training schools, Mission Girls' schools, Primary schools, & Special schools. The number of schools were small: thus in 1860 most of the schools were missionary schools. In 1886 a Director of Public Instruction was appointed. The Chief Commissioner, Sir Arthru Phayre put up his propsals ~~s-as-~~ for vernacular monastic schools and some of them were opened 1866. The population of Burma at that time was about 2 million and only one in 400 was in school. In 1874 some vocational schools were opened. After 1875 there were more missionary schools than monastic schools. The development of middle schools and schools for girls was less than the development of vernacular primary schools.

105. Win, U Khin Zaw. Colonial Education (continued). J B R S. Ibid. p. 90-95.

The British Government was giving more support to Government and mission schools according to the education budget of 1977. But there were no text-books in Burmese and no Normal schools for vernacular teachers. During 1979-80 new reforms in education were introduced, such as the revision of curriculum, introduction of grants-in-aid, prizes for teachers according to examination success of their pupils and also stipends for pupils and encouragement of Karen education. The year 1879-88 saw the beginning of higher education in Burma, as seven students passed the Calcutta Matriculation examination.

106. Win, Khin Zaw. Colonial Education (continued).
J B R S. Ibid. p. 96 - 101.

Statistics are given to support the claim that educa- had become popular, but in 1886 although more pupils passed the Secondary School examination, very few pupils pursued University education. The reason was very simple; whoever passed the upper elementary school examination could easily obtain posts as clerks on fifty rupees per month or sometime one hundred rupees per month. The salary was attactive. After the annexation of Upper Burma many interpreters were needed. In 1886 enrolment in Normal scho ls declined owing to strict examination nd standard prescribed for the examination. Survey schools were expanded and there were medical & Engineering schools. Formerly students for these two subjects were sent to India. Finally only in 1890 the activity of the Education Department was extended to Upper Burma.

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